

To care for him who has been the
battler, and for his widow and
orphans."

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JOHN McLEROY, Editor.

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Gov. Hoch says that Kansas will lead
in forcing President Roosevelt to accept
renomination, and he believes that the
attempt will be successful.

Jerome's example is infectious. Mayor
Adams of Buffalo, N. Y., says that he
will accept the Democratic nomination for
Governor if "unfettered by dicta-
tion."

The veteran Gen. J. B. Weaver, the
hero of Fort Donelson, is still very
much alive and in politics, with no
change or shadow of turning in his be-
lief. He has been nominated for Con-
gress by the Populist Independence
League (organized Labor Party) to op-
pose Col. John F. Lacey in the Sixth
District of Iowa.

The most convincing proof of Vice
President Fairbanks's power as a spell-
binder comes from Kansas. The Kan-
sas City Journal reports that Cy Atkins
had his false teeth taken out of his
mouth by a pickpocket while listening
to Vice President Fairbanks's speech at
Oswatimie. The moral of this would be:
Don't listen to speeches with your
mouth open.

The Washington Republicans have in-
troduced a new feature in politics by
"demanding" the renomination of Pres-
ident Roosevelt in 1908. The nominees
for Congress are W. E. Humphrey, Seat-
tle; Francis W. Cushman, Tacoma.
Wesley L. Jones, North Yakima, who
has received his fifth nomination, is one
of the Congressmen on whom Gompers
has declared war.

The good, safe, steady old State of
Connecticut, which has furnished us
with so many desirable examples, now
adds another one in model wives. They
are those of Frank E. Knox and Edward
Walker, rural delivery mail carriers,
of Woodbury, Conn. Knox and Walker
had the natural masculine desire to go
off fishing or something else and ob-
tained a 15 days' vacation, because their
wives were ready to take their places
and deliver the mails with the same
intelligence and fidelity of their hus-
bands. Such women as these ought to
be encouraged.

Hippie is dead, and Stensland caught,
and on a fair road to the Bankers' Row
in the penitentiary. The defaulting
bank officer has a mortally fearsome
time of it before he is found out, and a
bitterly penitential time of it afterward.
But does that put the money back into
the pockets of the poor people from
whom he has stolen it? There is where
our laws and judicial processes fail
lamentably. The action of the Receiver
of the looted Philadelphia Real Estate
Trust Company in following up the
stolen money into other hands gives a
glimmer of hope. May be that points
to an additional safeguard for people's
money.

Ex-Senator James K. Jones, of Ar-
kansas, and Chairman of the Demo-
cratic National Committee during the
Bryan campaign, has come out squarely
against Mr. Bryan's public ownership
of railroads, and is urging him to drop
the issue and make a fight for the en-
forcement of the laws now in force, es-
pecially the new rate law. This comes
as a surprise to those who are familiar
with Senator Jones's great friendship
and devotion to Mr. Bryan, and it is
thought may shake Mr. Bryan in his
advocacy of this new hobby, since it in-
dicates that many men upon whom he
has relied will follow Senator Jones in
opposition.

A new and not bad idea has been
adopted by the Common Council of
Fon du Lac, Wis. It orders that the
pictures of habitual inebriates shall be
posted in the saloons, so that the bar-
tenders will recognize these men and
turn them down when they apply for a
drink. If this is not done, the bar-
tenders will be prosecuted. This opens
up an endless chain of possibilities.
Imagine the lively time that will be had
in getting the pictures of the confirmed
inebriates and the difficulty of drawing
the line between the moderate drink-
ers and the hopeless ones. There is a
chance for no limit of fun and at the
same time for limitless ill-feeling, strife
and possible bloodshed.

At the Fall opening of the Syracuse
University, Chancellor James R. Day
issued an edict that young men who
could afford to pay for smoking and
theater tickets must pay their full uni-
versity charges and expect to receive
no concessions. There should be no
free scholarships for them.

"A young man who smokes is a fool,
at least in that particular. He ought
to take better care of his nerves and
present a cleaner exhibit of himself."

The Chancellor is probably right, for
certainly no young man can smoke be-
fore attaining maturity without pos-
sible injury to his brain and nerves. As
to the injury after he attains his
growth, that is another question. Last
year the students who frequented sa-
lons and pool rooms were threatened
with expulsion, and this year the rule
will probably be enforced. It is a mat-
ter of great importance, since nearly
5,000 free scholarships were given to
students last year. This year the num-
ber will be cut down one-half.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Far more than usual depends upon
the continuance of the present Repub-
lican ascendancy in the House of Repre-
sentatives. Not the least of these de-
pends upon the unexampled prosperity
which has been the result of the election
of a new body of men whose purposes
no one can guess. We tried the ex-
periment some years ago in the midst
of a similar career of prosperity of
electing President Cleveland and a
Democratic House of Representatives.
Few things could have been more un-
wise in act or disastrous in conse-
quences. The prosperity of the country
was checked at full tide by well-founded
apprehensions as to what these new
and untried men would do at the be-
hest of Government. There were the ear-
liest fears entertained by business men,
and unfortunately these fears were too
well based. The result was that con-
fidence, which is the life of business
and of prosperity, received a rude
shock. Not knowing what was going
to happen, everybody began to set his
house in order for the worst, and the
direct and natural consequence was the
fearful panic of 1892, which took bread
and work away from millions, stopped
all the factories in the country, put out
the fires in the furnaces, suspended
building of every kind and put the
country thru a nervous chill in which
every man was numbed by the dread of
what the morrow might bring. This
unhappy condition lasted four full
years, and was only ended by the elec-
tion of McKinley and the restoration of
the Republican Party to power. The
very day that the votes were counted
and it was seen that McKinley and a
Republican Congress were elected, con-
fidence began to return, the furnace
fires were relighted, the wheels began
rolling and men began planning hope-
fully and confidently for the future.
This instructive experience is so
recent that it has not dulled in any
man's memory, and it seems incredible
that any thinking voter can risk a rep-
etition of all the gloom and loss of 1892-
1898 by a change in the control of the
House of Representatives.

No matter what the criticisms upon
the members of the present House of
Representatives, everyone must admit
that it had been phenomenal in its at-
tention to business, in the wise con-
structiveness of its acts, in its sagacity
in meeting conditions, and in its help-
fulness to the prosperity of the coun-
try. Every man in the domi ant party
is entitled to his share for the credit of
this and entitled to the appreciation and
recognition of a re-elected Congress. It is only
good public policy, only shrewd, prac-
tical common sense, to retain in place
those who have done well and give
them further opportunities to do better.
On the contrary, it would be the height
of un wisdom to turn down these ap-
proved public servants and intrust the
Government and policies of the country
at this time to new and untried men,
teachers of vagaries and theories, for
the most part merely harsh critics and
complainers. No man can tell what
these new men will do. We only know
from their utterances that they have
been opposed to whatever has seemed
necessary in constructive and regulative
legislation, and consequently, if elected,
they will do what they can to undo
what their predecessors have done.

To turn out Republican members of
Congress and replace them by their
crude and inexperienced antagonists
will be to invite disaster and a rep-
etition of the sorrowful experiences which
attended a similar revolution in 1892.
It will be to express disapproval of all
that has been done in the past 10 years
to make the country what it is, and a
desire to return to the calamitous con-
ditions from which we were rescued by
the return of the people to sanity in 1896.

There must be no risk of a Demo-
cratic majority in the House of Repre-
sentatives. There must be no chances
taken of the present Administration
losing its control upon the popular
branch of the Government and a re-
versal of all the currents which now
lead on to even greater prosperity than
we are at present enjoying.

DEATH OF GEN. MINTY.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Robert H. G. Minty
died at Jerome, Ariz., Aug. 18, and
was interred in the cemetery of that
city after mourning for one of its
most valued and respected citizens. He
had been suffering for several weeks
from a severe attack of inflammatory
rheumatism, but was seemingly recov-
ering when pains in the abdomen seized
him and he soon passed away. Gen.
Minty was born in Ireland 75 years ago,
but came to this country when quite
young, and at the outbreak of the war
entered the army as a Major in the 2d
Mich. Cav. He showed unusual talents
as a soldier; was rapidly promoted; be-
came Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d
Mich. Cav., then Colonel of the 4th
Mich. Cav. and commander of a bri-
gade. He made this brigade, which
Gen. Thomas officially designated as the
Saber Brigade, one of the finest cavalry
organizations ever seen on the field of
battle and performed the most distin-
guished service with it. He was par-
ticularly conspicuous in the Tullahoma
campaign and that of Chickamauga.
Sept. 18, 1863, he made a magnificent
defense of Reed's Bridge, over the
Chickamauga, winning the unstinted
praise of Forrest, who vainly tried to
drive him back by overwhelming num-
bers. His defense of this bridge and
Wilder's of Alexander's Bridge frustrated
Bragg's plan of battle for that day
and gave Rosecrans another much-
needed day to concentrate his army. He
was brevetted a Brigadier-General and
Major-General and mustered out Aug.
15, 1865. After residing in Michigan
for some years he went, first, to Utah
and then to Arizona, where he became
a leading spirit in the development of
the resources of the Far West. The re-
mains were taken to Ogden for inter-
ment.

Uncle Sam is once more solvent. The
receipts up to Sept. 17 of last year were
\$124,760,162 and the expenditures
\$138,219,290. The Treasury has been
suffering from this deficit ever since
until Sept. 17 of this year showed a
surplus of \$215,970,487, as against one
of \$139,918,760 at that time last year. It
is expected that there will be a surplus
of \$25,000,000 by the end of the fiscal
year.

ILL-TREATMENT OF SAILORS.

There has been much just complaint
of recent months over the treatment of
United States sailors at Portland and
elsewhere. This was so pronounced at
Portland that Admiral Robley D. Evans
made public mention of the fact and
wrote an indignant letter to the Mayor.
The Mayor at first denied the fact, but
afterwards admitted it and regretted
it very much. He invited the fleet to
come back and promised that the hos-
pitality then would make amends for
any former lack. Chief Yeoman P. J.
Buenos, of the naval training station
at Newport, R. I., has brought suit
against the Newport Amusement Club
on account of having been refused ad-
mission to a dance hall while in uni-
form. It is understood that the Navy
Department is behind the action and
that the expenses of the suit will be paid
by contributions partly from the Navy
Department. At the same time suits
for \$500 each were brought against the
proprietors of a resort at Cleveland, O.,
by two sailors of the training ship Wol-
verine. It is difficult to understand
the reason of this discrimination
against sailors wearing uniform. Un-
doubtedly in the older times it was a
necessary measure of precaution. It
used to be that a sailor on shore leave
was expected to get drunk and have a
fight before he came back. That was
part of the unwritten law of the sea-
coast and the Jackie who came back
"clean and sober" was "not the man
for galley." Therefore, it was only
in the direction of peace and order that
sailors in uniform were excluded from
places of public amusement, since it
was almost certain that they would find
the sailors of another ship or another
country or some other reason for start-
ing a first-class row in which the furni-
ture and fixtures of the place were liable
to come out in a very damaged condi-
tion. All this has radically changed in
the last few years, as has the character
of the Regular Army. The men who
compose the crews of the ships are as
orderly and self-respecting as any class
of men in the country. The renown of
the American Navy and the opportuni-
ties it gives to travel and see foreign
countries have attracted to it a fine class
of young men from good homes, and
who when on shore leave are earnestly
and intelligently studying the countries
and places they visit. There is abso-
lutely no reason for their exclusion, and
such a thing is an unendurable slight
to the uniform they wear. The Navy
Department is taking a very proper
course in backing up its enlisted men
in their suits against the keepers of amu-
sement places. The United States uni-
form, whether worn by a soldier or a
sailor, should be welcomed wherever the
wearer chooses to go.

THE CUBAN IMBROGLIO.

It looks now as if the visit of Sec-
retary Taft and Assistant Secretary Ba-
con to Havana will result in some sort
of a settlement of the differences and
a further trial of Cuba as an independ-
ent Government. Just what the nature
of this settlement will be cannot be
known, as there has been astonishingly
little indicated as to the grievances
and wishes of the insurgents. They
have expressed no grievances beyond
that the elections were unsatis-
factory and the voters controlled in the
interest of the administration. The only
specified demand that they made was
that the present administration retire
from office and new elections be held.
Furthermore, some of the leaders have
said that the present form of govern-
ment gives the executive officers too
much power with too little responsibil-
ity. Pino Guerra, who has somehow
mysteriously come to the front as a
leader and spokesman of the insurrec-
tion, has written a long article for pub-
lication, which, however, leaves the
real grievances and aims of his party
as hazy and intangible as before.
Messrs. Taft and Bacon are holding
prolonged conferences with all sides
and getting expressions of opinion. Mr.
Taft has already expressed an intention
of composing the differences and giving
Cuba a further trial of self-government,
with the warning that if there is an-
other failure the United States Govern-
ment will have to intervene decisively
and annex the country in some form
or another. This warning is useful both
as an admonition to the Cuban people
and as a measure of security for the busi-
ness interests of the island. It seems
highly likely, however, that any further
trial will result differently from the ex-
periment which has led to this condi-
tion of affairs. The Cubans have the
most rudimentary ideas of government,
and none of these correct. It will take
many years of tutelage before they be-
come educated to the point where their
Government can be safely intrusted in
their hands, and in all probability the
additional time which will be granted
them will only lead to another insur-
rection like the present.

However, the longer annexation is
staved off the better it will be. If we
had annexed Cuba immediately after
the conclusion of the war with Spain,
we should have probably made the mis-
take of trying to make the Cubans at
once full-fledged citizens of the United
States, as we did the negroes after the
war of the rebellion. The longer, with-
in reasonable limits, the annexation is
deferred, the more thoroughly our people
will understand that we cannot make
a State out of Cuba or put her at all on
the plane of our other States. We will
recognize that the Cubans are essen-
tially different people from us; that
the Latin law is better suited to them
than our common law, and therefore
that such institutions as the habeas
corpus, the trial by jury and other
things which are very dear to the An-
glo-Saxon heart are absolutely unsuited
to the Cubans, and it would be a mis-
take to enforce them upon the people
of the island. If we take Cuba we must
govern it as a province, and more in
accordance with the Latin than the
Anglo-Saxon idea. In other words, we
must adopt whatever is good in the
Latin system of law and modify it but
very slowly and carefully as knowledge
shall develop.

Ex-Gov. Odell, of New York, doubt-
less has his faults, and some of the
things said against him were probably
true, but he takes his licking like a lit-
tle man, and hearts warm up to him
on account of it.

THE PASSING OF "CAP" HATFIELD.

Newspaper men will all keenly la-
ment the ending of the career of "Old
Cap. Hatfield." We started to write
"untimely ending," but it seems very
timely. It would have been still more
timely a dozen years ago. Newspaper
men will regret it because the bush-
whacking old villain was a perennial
source of news. His wars were blood-
ier than South American revolutions,
and whenever his crowd and the Mc-
Coys started out running for one an-
other there was an astonishing propor-
tion of killings to the amount of am-
munition expended. Both sides were
deadly marksmen, and cartridges came
much too high to be wasted.

The Hatfields and their enemies, the
McCoys, are illustrations of the law of
heredity and of the early English pol-
icy of dumping paupers and criminals
upon our Southern shores. For many
decades England sent shiploads of her
undesirable people to the tidewater
regions of Virginia and the Carolinas.
It was expected that these would be
employed by the planters. Anyhow they
would be gotten rid of, and England
would be a better place for their ab-
sence. The planters found the negroes
better workers in servitude than the
"poor white trash." They were driven
off the plantations and their places
taken by slaves. What became of
them the planters neither knew nor
cared. Where in the North the same
element was carefully looked after by
the respectable people—their children
gathered into the schools, and the eld-
er ones into churches—the Southerners
cared as little for them as for the "var-
mints" of the forest. Whenever they
became troublesome by stealing and
depredating, the planters would shoot,
whip or otherwise punish them, but
otherwise paid no more attention to
them and their doings than to the foxes
and raccoons. A few of the best were
employed as overseers, but otherwise
there was nothing for them to do. This
miserable element squatted wherever
they could find a place, bred like Nor-
way rats, and drifted back to the moun-
tains and thence westward. Probably a
large number of the holdest and most
active led to the mountains as a refuge
from the law and the planters whom
they had offended. Settled there the
families bred and multiplied into tribes
which were constantly at war with one
another. They had no schools, very
poor apologies for churches, and were
simply not worth while. But they
more than met their match in Mudd,
who, single-handed and alone, out-
played them every time, and was re-
spected when all the rest of the State
went Democratic. Now Mr. Mudd has
a fresh enemy. Mr. Samuel Gompers
has marked him for destruction, and
will aid the Democrats to beat him. If
Mr. Gompers had studied Mr. Mudd's
history at all carefully he would prob-
ably have not entered the contest
against him this year, but taken two
more years to study how to suc-
cessfully cope with the wildest politician
south of Mason and Dixon's line. Mr.
Gompers's right hand will have to have
a very different sort of cunning from
that displayed in Littlefield's District.

Senator Bailey has now to take the
rostrum and explain. It appears
likely, however, that he has received a
fee of \$225,000. This must make the
mouths of all the other Texas lawyers
water painfully, for it is the first time
that ever a fee of that size—half that
size, or even a quarter of it—was heard
of in the Lone Star State. To them,
and to a great many Texans the fee
seemed "rotten" at sight, and could
only mean a sale of Bailey's official in-
fluence. John H. Kirby, President of
the Kirby Lumber Company, comes to
Bailey's defense with the statement
that he paid the fee, and considered
it a very reasonable one, for Bailey's
services as a lawyer in rescuing his
property—worth some \$2,000,000 from
his opponents, and managing its sale.
Bailey was selected because of his
standing as a lawyer and his familiarity
with Texas laws and court practices.
A New York lawyer would have charged
much more and not done so well.
Senator Bailey's opponent smiles
sorrowful incredulity at this explanation,
and is preparing to trot out the ven-
erable Roger Q. Mills to beat Bailey
for re-election.

Canada has a queer outbreak of the
inevitable race prejudice. It is against
the Hindus, who are pouring into
British Columbia in great num-
bers. Many of them have served
in the British army, and yet they are
scarcely more acceptable to the Cana-
dians, who are clamoring for a Hindu
exclusion law. There comes in one of
the troubles of imperialism. The Hin-
dus are just as much British subjects
as the Canadians, and it does not look
as if the people of one British colony
can shut their doors against those of
another colony. It is true that the dif-
ferent British colonies discriminate
against one another in the matter of
citizenship and naturalization. A citi-
zen of Australia is an alien in Canada,
and vice versa. A British citizen—that
is, an Englishman, Welshman, Scotch-
man or an Irishman, is, on the other
hand, a full citizen of any colony to
which he may migrate.

Still the Primary Law is not satis-
factory. The trouble is to make the elec-
tions express the real voice of the party.
Smart politicians have been stuffing
the Republican primaries with Demo-
cratic votes and the Democratic pri-
maries with Republican. The Illinois
law tries to prevent this, but it is at-
tacked, and it would seem very rightly,
that it makes a man reveal his political
affiliations and greatly discourages in-
dependent voting. Of course, a man is
not at all obliged to vote on election
day as he did on the primary, but he
ought to be allowed the greatest free-
dom at all times in casting his vote. In
Chicago he is required to swear that he
has not voted or petitioned against the
party within a year. It is claimed that
this is necessary to prevent the oppo-
sition party from palming off weak or
otherwise undesirable candidates on the
other party.

Rev. J. M. Harrington, pastor of the
Christian Churches at Benton and Still-
water, Pa., has our praise and sym-
pathy. He had among his elders men
who were employed in a distillery. His
soul naturally revolted at these men
officiating at Communion, and as they
would neither quit their employment
in the distillery nor would the con-
gregation disown them as elders, Mr.
Harrington could conscientiously do
nothing else than resign his pastorate.

If Bryan had only made up his speech
from extracts from his syndicate let-
ters, it would have been quite wooden,
it is true, but it would have pleased his
party a heap better.

Gen. Grant says that 90 per cent of
the troubles in the Army are due to
whisky. Human nature seems to be
in the Army as elsewhere.

The Farmers' Union, in session at
Cherryvale, Kan., makes a demand as
its initial line into politics that will
hardly be happily received by the peo-
ple. It has adopted a resolution asking
for the return to the cotton-producing
States of the South of the \$500,000,000
collected by the Government during the
two years after the war as war taxes.
It wants this money turned into the
Treasury of the various States for
educational purposes in the rural dis-
tricts. Unless the Farmers' Union can
find a better issue than this its political
activity will hardly achieve results.
Probably the dearest of all the issues
growing out of the war is that con-
nected with the taxation that was found
necessary to meet the immense de-
mands upon the Nation. In its straits
the Government taxed anything and
everything that was likely to produce
a revenue, without much regard to the
science of taxation or possibly of its
equity. It was in dire need of money,
and had to get it wherever it could be
obtained. The people paid it because
it was necessary, and they have now
substantially forgotten all about it. The
results were worth nothing but some
money during the war was lucky in-
deed. He gets scant sympathy. The
only men deserving of sympathy are
those who gave that which can never
be restored to them—their life, limbs
and physical health.

Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of
Maryland, has no end of troubles in re-
taining his seat in Congress. As a Re-
publican he was the bright shining
mark for years of the Gorman faction,
which exhausted every trick and device
in trying to win away enough votes to
defeat him. This is saying a good deal,
because the Gormanites were past-
masters of political trickery, and the
things they did not know and do were
simply not worth while. But they
more than met their match in Mudd,
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law tries to prevent this, but it is at-
tacked, and it would seem very rightly,
that it makes a man reveal his political
affiliations and greatly discourages in-
dependent voting. Of course, a man is
not at all obliged to vote on election
day as he did on the primary, but he
ought to be allowed the greatest free-
dom at all times in casting his vote. In
Chicago he is required to swear that he
has not voted or petitioned against the
party within a year. It is claimed that
this is necessary to prevent the oppo-
sition party from palming off weak or
otherwise undesirable candidates on the
other party.

Rev. J. M. Harrington, pastor of the
Christian Churches at Benton and Still-
water, Pa., has our praise and sym-
pathy. He had among his elders men
who were employed in a distillery. His
soul naturally revolted at these men
officiating at Communion, and as they
would neither quit their employment
in the distillery nor would the con-
gregation disown them as elders, Mr.
Harrington could conscientiously do
nothing else than resign his pastorate.

If Bryan had only made up his speech
from extracts from his syndicate let-
ters, it would have been quite wooden,
it is true, but it would have pleased his
party a heap better.

ATLANTA'S DISGRACE.

Atlanta has put a blot upon our his-
tory which it will take a long time to
efface or forget. For days the city was
in the hands of a mob, which beat and
killed negroes wherever they could be
found. This is something so absolutely
indefensible in a country like ours that
everyone must blush to read the horri-
ble story. It effectually prevents us
saying a word in condemnation of the
Russian and Turkish outrages. We have
done absolutely the same things with
much less excuse, because of our in-
herent pride that we were a civilized
country where we have full remedies in
the law for every evil. Admitting that
Atlanta has had great provocation,
there has been an epidemic of assaults
upon women which cannot help irritat-
ing men as nothing else can, but the
natural observation comes that as a
well-governed, well-regulated commu-
nity there should have been found some
way to stop this horrible epidemic
without resorting to mobs and indis-
criminate slaughter. The outbreak was
far worse than the usual lynching af-
fairs. It can be said in mitigation of
lynching generally that the lynchers
may occasionally have a man who is
innocent of the particular offense, who is
pretty sure to hang a man who de-
serves hanging on general principles.
His previous record and character are
such as to make him reasonably sus-
pected. There does not seem to have
been any such discrimination or pallia-
tion for the Atlanta reign of terror.
If the mobs had visited the low dives
and cleaned them out, killed and mal-
treated their inmates and had hunted
down negroes of notoriously bad char-
acter, the reign of terror would have
had its alleviation and possibly justifi-
cation. All accounts say that the ne-
groes were attacked and beaten simply
because they were negroes. The honest,
hard-working, respectable negroes,
of whom Atlanta has very many thou-
sands, and they are exceedingly val-
uable to the city, received the same
brutal treatment as was meted out to
the worst and most dangerous of their
race. This cannot help being not only
an enduring stigma upon the people of
Atlanta, but it must be exceedingly
hurtful to the city's business and future
development. The labor of the negro
is absolutely essential to Atlanta and
her industries. Everywhere in the city
the negro must be relied on to carry on
innumerable branches of business. They
are carriage-drivers, drymen, porters
and laborers in every branch of the
activity of the people. Probably 80
per cent or more of these are as good
class of servants as can be found
anywhere. They are honest, God-fear-
ing, faithful and industrious. To visit
upon these poor men, who are doing all
that they can to raise their race up and
make it worthy of respect and confi-
dence, and to treat them all as felons
and criminals, is a wickedly cruel re-
turn to barbarism. It will hurt Atlanta
far more than anyone else, because it
will disorganize and embarrass busi-
ness, social life and prosperity and its
ill effects will last for many years. The
specific cause of the outbreak was that
there had been 12 assaults upon white
women in the space of two months.
This is unquestionably awful and in the
highest degree inflammatory to the pub-
lic mind. Yet other cities have had sim-
ilar epidemics of crime, such as arson,
murder, robbery, and have been able to
meet them without recourse to mob
violence and race wars. The people of
Atlanta should have been able to do
the same. A proper police system, a
proper administration of justice and
ordinary precautionary measures would
have speedily corrected the evil. An
exercise of despotic authority would
have been preferable and would have
been tolerated. In every community
there are only a few criminally disposed
men. It is so with the negroes. Prob-
ably not five per cent of the negro man
are actively criminal. They are be-
lieved themselves and become recognized
as bad characters. The simplest, easiest
and far the wisest way would have been
to have sorted out these rascals from
among their decent fellows, driven
them from the city in some way or
penitentiary. That is the way that
other crime-infested communities have
purged themselves and secured peace
and order. Atlanta could have done
the same. It is a disgrace to her that
her methods of Government have been
so inefficient as to provoke such a bar-
barous riot.

Bishop McCabe, of the M. E. Church,
belongs to the Church Militant, and
was a very good soldier during the war
of the rebellion, where he suffered im-
prisonment and other hardships. He
now says that he is in favor of another
war, tho a peace man on principle. He
wants to see the Sultan of Turkey given
a very good licking. The persecutions
and outrages practised upon the Chris-
tians in Turkey are such as are unen-
durable, and he would like to see Dewey
with a good fleet sail up the Bosphorus
and shell the Sultan into a proper frame
of mind. Incidentally he would take a
trip to Russia for her treatment of
the Jews.

The gas-bag of a balloon striking the
jagged limb of a dead tree never col-
lapsed with more flabbiness than did
the Hearst boom when punctured by
Norman H. Black's declaration that the
Democratic Party could not surrender
its historic past to become a mere ap-
pendage upon the personality of a self-
pushed, self-advertised, self-nominated
candidate.

Henry Jones says that "Philadelphia
is not a place, but a state of consan-
guinity which is an absolute final con-
dition." So? We had supposed Phila-
delphia to be a fortuitous, indetermi-
nate aggregation of money maniacs,
with graft as an endemic degeneration,
and a term in the penitentiary a com-
mon incident of life.

We had really thought better of Dowle
than that he should blame it all on Mrs.
Dowle. Whenever a man begins chang-
ing his wife as the source of his mis-
fortunes he confesses not only that he
is a hopeless incapable, but that also he
has a large ally in him of the weak.

Will Uncle Sam try to adapt his In-
dian policy to Cuba, and gather all the
hungry office-seekers on a reservation?